

Child and Family Welfare

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No. 3

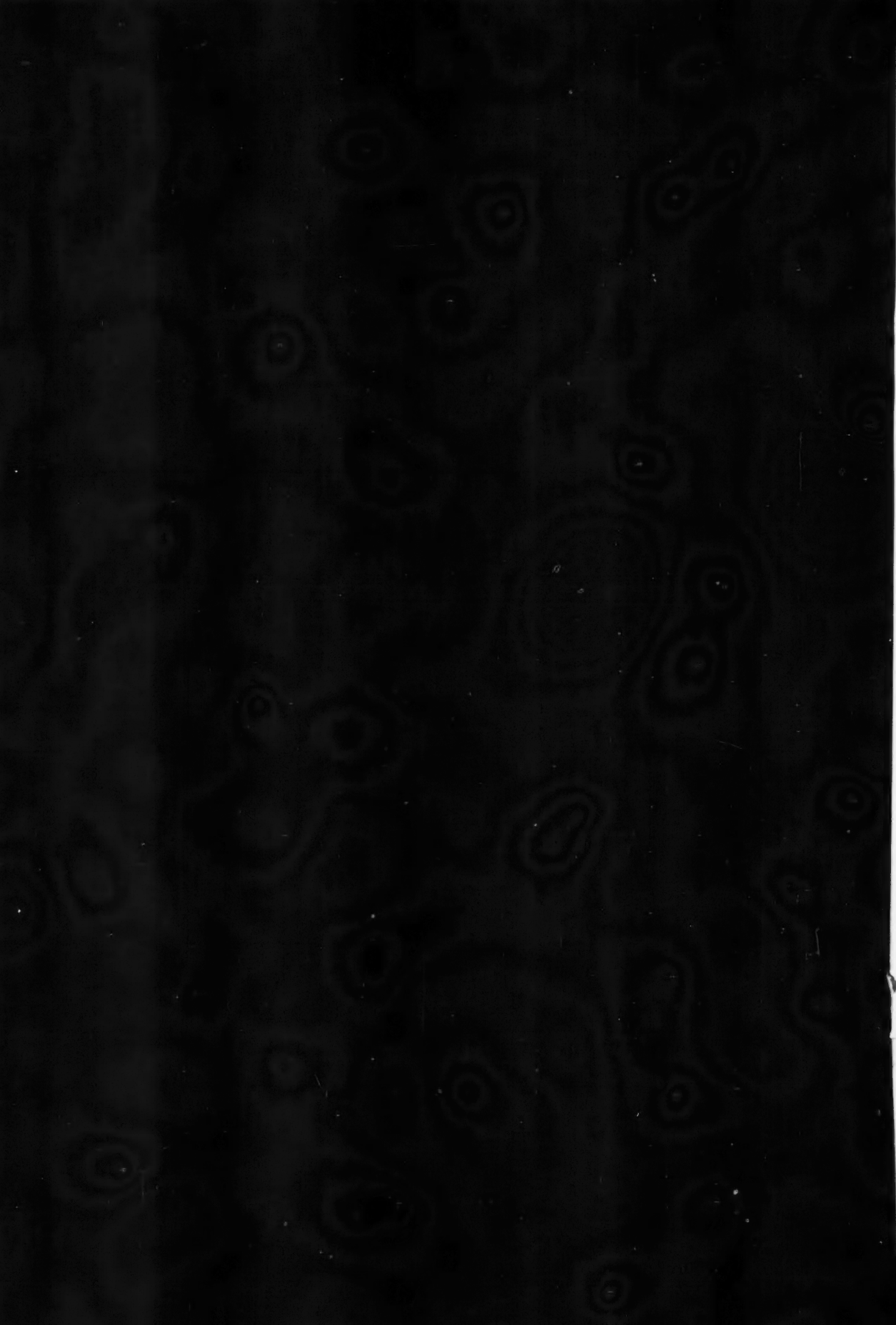
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Information Service.

Due to the increasing demands made upon the office for information of a technical nature in reference to the provision of equipment, etc., to meet the needs of many of our agency members, the executive has decided to attempt the experiment of operating an information service in "Child and Family Welfare" during 1931.

Some members were opposed to this development because of the danger of pressure to insert commercialized advertising material in these pages. Consequently, any listings carried in this service, and any insertions appearing in the pages of this bulletin have been carefully selected and can be regarded as meeting with the full approval of your executive officials. We can therefore confidently bespeak your patronage of those firms who have co-operated in the inauguration of this service.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.

AUXILIARY CLASSES in School or Institution.

Academic Supplies.....	
Handicrafts Supplies.....	
Musical Training Material.....	

BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS ON SOCIAL WELFARE.

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Child Welfare.	Public Health.
Child Training.	Mental Hygiene.
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Dependency.	Recreation.
Education.	Rural Problems.
Family Welfare.	Sociology—General.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN.

Appliances.....	
Clinical Equipment.....	
The J. F. Hartz Co. Limited.....	15
Special Training Equipment (desks, chairs, etc.).....	

CLINICS.

Clinical Equipment and Supplies.....	
The J. F. Hartz Co. Limited.....	15

EDUCATIONAL EQUIPMENT.

Furniture and Supplies.....	
E. N. Moyer Co. Ltd.....	10

INSTITUTIONAL EQUIPMENT.

Architects—Specializing in plans for children's buildings.....

Fireproof Building Materials.....

Floor Coverings.....

Sanitary Equipment.

Firms specializing in small bath and toilet equipment graded for children.....

Dormitory Equipment.

(1) Firms specializing in small beds, cots, and small dressers and chests.....

(2) Firms having available 'mill end lots' in sheetings, etc.....

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(5) Firms specializing in "mill ends" of cloths and table napkins.

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Firms specializing in equipment for institutional cooking—serving.....

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Firms specializing in economical and efficient systems of "plant" heating.....

Mimeograph and Multigraph Machines and Supplies.

(1) Firms specializing in machines of moderate cost that can be purchased by individual agencies.....

Office Furniture and Supplies.

Office Specialty Mfg. Co..... 19

Orthopedic Shoes.....

Playground Equipment.

(1) All types of outdoor playground equipment.....

Playroom Equipment and Play Material.

(1) All types of indoor and outdoor play material especially firms making a specialty of constructive toys and play material.....

Record Forms.

(1) Firms specializing in the printing of record forms.....
Office Specialty Mfg. Co..... 19

Uniforms.

Firms specializing in the provision of staff uniforms.....

Legislation in Canada and Her Provinces (1930-31)

affecting

SOCIAL WELFARE

(NOTE:—Since this is merely an informative review of the year's legislation in this field, no comment is made upon any feature thereof, but this must not be interpreted to mean that the legislation so summarized has therefore been given the endorsement or even the approval of the Council. In some instances, the Council will continue to work for the repeal or amendment of legislation, which is contrary to the principles to which it is pledged, or to the practices, which the experience of its member agencies seems to justify.)

DOMINION OF CANADA

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS, ETC.

Pension Act Amendment, 1931 (21 Geo. V., C. 44)

This Act provides for several amendments, the most important of which provides for—

- (1) The addition of three members to the Pension Tribunal, making the number of members twelve instead of nine. The Chairman and eight members are to hold office for ten years, while the term of office of the other three members is two years.
- (2) The addition of three members to the Commission Counsel, making the number of members ten, instead of seven.
- (3) In case of refusal of application, the Commission is to notify the applicant
 - (a) Giving the grounds of refusal, and
 - (b) To refer the same to the Chief Pensions Advocate and the Chief Commission Counsel for presentation to the Pension Tribunal, on request of the applicant.
- (4) The appointment of a judge of the Superior Court as an acting member of the Pension Appeal Court. This amendment is made to obviate the necessity of suspending hearings during the absence of any member of the Court.
- (5) The stipulation that three members of the Court shall sit.

The Old Age Pensions Act, Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 42)

This amendment increases the amount paid by the Federal Government to the Provincial Governments from one-half of the net sum paid out by the provinces for pensions, to seventy-five per cent of that sum.

EDUCATION.

The Vocational Education Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 59)

This was one of the most important and constructive pieces of legislation enacted in Canada in the past year. It re-established the principle of grants-in-aid from the Federal power in the development of vocational training.

The Act authorizes an annual appropriation from the Consolidated Revenue Funds of Canada of a sum of \$750,000 for a period of fifteen years, from which payments may be made to the governments of the various provinces for the purpose of promoting and assisting vocational education.

The Governor in Council is authorized to make all necessary administrative regulations as to the terms, conditions, and purposes on and for which all payments under this Act are to be made and applied.

LEGISLATION re PUBLIC MORALS.

The Criminal Code being Chapter 36 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, is amended by adding to Section 205, which now reads;

"205. Every one is guilty of an offence and liable, on summary conviction before two justices, to a fine of fifty dollars or to six months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, or to both fine and imprisonment, who wilfully:

- (a) in the presence of one or more persons does any indecent act in any place to which the public have or are permitted to have access; or
- (b) does any indecent act in any place intending thereby to insult or offend any person."

the following subsection:

"(2) Every one is guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction to three years' imprisonment who, while nude,

- (a) is found in any public place whether alone or in company with one or more persons who are parading or have assembled with intent to parade or have paraded in such public place while nude, or
- (b) is found in any public place whether alone or in company with one or more persons, or
- (c) is found without lawful excuse upon any private property not his own, whether alone or in company with other persons, or
- (d) appears upon his own property so as to be exposed to the public view, whether alone or in company with other persons.

For the purposes of this subsection any one shall be deemed to be nude who is so scantily clad as to offend against public decency or order."

These amendments are designed in part to control the disturbances which have occurred from time to time in recent years in Dukhobor colonies in different parts of Canada.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The Unemployment and Farm Relief Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 58)

This legislation authorizes the payment out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of such moneys as it may be deemed expedient to expend for relieving distress, and providing employment.

The powers given the Governor in Council under the Act are as follows:

The Governor in Council may:

- (a) Provide for the construction, extension or improvement of public works, buildings, undertakings, railways, highways, subways, bridges and canals, harbours and wharves, and any other works and undertakings of any nature or kind whatsoever;
 - (b) Assist in defraying the cost of the production, sale and distribution of the products of the field, farm, forest, sea, river and mine;
 - (c) Assist provinces, cities, towns, municipalities and other bodies or associations, by loaning moneys thereto or guaranteeing re-payment of moneys thereby, or in such other manner as may be deemed necessary or advisable;
 - (d) Take all such other measures as may be deemed necessary or advisable for carrying out the provisions of this Act;
- And, for the purposes aforesaid, may expend such moneys from the Consolidated Revenue Fund as may be required.

The regulations governing the distribution of monies under this Act were issued on August 18th, 1931, and provide that:

The administration of the Act shall be vested in the Minister of Labour; that there may be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund such amounts of money as may be considered necessary to relieve distress and provide employment; that the Minister may enter into an agreement with the government of any province to reimburse the municipality for such proportion of the expenditure by the municipality for direct relief as may be agreed upon between the province and the municipality; and where no municipal government exists may enter into an agreement for the payment to the province of such expenditures for direct relief as may be agreed upon between the Minister and the Province. According to the regulations "direct relief" means food, clothing, fuel or shelter, or payment in lieu thereof.

The Minister may also enter into an agreement with the government of any province to reimburse the municipality for a portion of the cost of municipal works undertaken pursuant to the agreement to provide work for the unemployed.

The Minister may enter into an agreement with any of the provinces, for the carrying on of public works to provide work for the unemployed, the cost of such public works to be shared proportionately by the Dominion and Provincial governments.

The regulations require that a maximum work day of eight hours shall prevail on works carried on under the provisions of this Act, unless a modification of this requirement is previously agreed to by the Minister. The provincial and municipal authorities may fix rates of wages, based on the rates required to be paid by the Federal Government for the character and class of work in the district; if available, only Canadian material is to be used in construction, and contracts are to be let only

to Canadian construction firms in existence in Canada prior to January 1st, 1931.

All persons employed on such works or undertakings must be residents of Canada, and so far as practicable, of the locality in which the work is being carried on.

The Minister may call upon the province or municipality for such information as he may require and has power to direct inspection in connection with any measures of relief or unemployment carried on pursuant to agreements under the provisions of these regulations.

GENERAL.

The Canadian Red Cross Society Act, Amendment, 1931.

(21 Geo. V., C. 24)

By this Act the Canadian Red Cross Society is enabled to mortgage property which it owns, whenever it is required to do so. The Act also provides for increasing the number of members of the Central Council from forty to fifty and the number of the executive from twelve to eighteen.

The Naturalization Act, Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 39)

Articles 8-10 of the Nationality Convention drawn up at the Hague Conference, 1930, read as follows:

"If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality on marriage with a foreigner, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring the nationality of her husband.

If the national law of the wife causes her to lose her nationality upon a change in the nationality of her husband occurring during marriage, this consequence shall be conditional on her acquiring her husband's new nationality.

Naturalization of the husband during marriage shall not involve a change in the nationality of the wife except by her consent.

This Act is intended to bring Canada's legislation into conformity with these articles as approved at the Imperial Conference, 1930, and determines the national status of married women.

The Soldier Settlement Act, Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 53)

This Act abolishes the Soldier Settlement Board and provides for the transfer of its power and authority to a person named as "Director."

The Prisons and Reformatories Act, Amendment, 1931.

(21 Geo. V., C. 46)

One of these amendments provides for the transfer of Roman Catholic women or girls in Nova Scotia, sentenced to prison or gaol, to a reformatory, under direction of any Judge of the Supreme or any County Court Judge with their jurisdiction instead of such transfer being under direction only of the Provincial Secretary as hitherto. Another amendment eliminates restriction of the clause of C. 163, R. S. Canada, 1927, which made it possible for Roman Catholic females sentenced only in the City and County of Saint John, New Brunswick, to be sentenced to the Good Shepherd Reformatory in the City of Saint John. Under the amendment the Section now applies to convictions throughout the Province.

ALBERTA.

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS, ETC.

Old Age Pensions Legislation Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 7.)

This Act enables the government to take advantage of any new legislation which may be passed by the Parliament of Canada whereby the amount of the provincial contribution towards old age pensions is decreased.

CHILD WELFARE.

Child Welfare Act Amendment Act 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 26.)

The Child Welfare Act, of Alberta (S. A., 1924 C. 4) has not yet been proclaimed. This amendment provides that any part of the Act of 1924 may now be proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, and provides also for the coming into effect of any sections of these amendments, by similar proclamations.

The amendments now enacted make several important changes in this unproclaimed statute of 1924.

(1) Section 5 of the said act provided for the appointment, by the Superintendent, subject to the Minister's approval, of child welfare committees to act for him. The amendment repeals this clause, and requires that every city or town, over 5,000 in population shall itself appoint staff for the enforcement of the Act, notifying the Children's Aid Society and the Superintendent of all such appointments. In the failure of such appointment before February first of each year, the Children's Aid Society or the Superintendent may appoint such officer at a salary approved by the Attorney General, and said officer shall be entitled to recover from the Attorney General. The Superintendent may make regulations for the direction of such officers.

(2) The clauses constituting the definitions of neglect (Sec. 6 (h)) are so amended as to define the night employment of children under 16 years of age, under this section as prohibited from 9 P.M. of one day to 8 A.M. of the next. The former clause set the restrictions only from 10 P.M. to 6 A.M. of the next day.

Section 6 (L) is amended to extend the age at which a child habitually peddling may be considered neglected, from 14 to 15 years of age.

(3) Section 50 (1) gave power to the Minister to transfer a child in a foster home, institution, etc., to an industrial school, for special training if required. The amendment vests this privilege in the Superintendent.

(4) An amendment to section 58 (d) eliminates the employment of children as pin-boys in bowling alleys, from the occupations which may be controlled by municipal by-law.

(5) An amendment to Section 64 raises the minimum age for night employment of children from 14 to 16 years. This brings Alberta into conformity with the international convention on this subject.

(6) The addition of subsection (3) to Section 74 enacts residence clauses, similar to those now in the laws of Ontario, Manitoba and several others of the provinces, whereby time spent by a child in an institution,

boarding homes, etc., shall not be deemed residence within the municipality concerned.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

Solemnization of Marriage Act—Amendment Act, 1931.

(31 George V., C. 16.)

This Act provides that any officer of the Salvation Army above the rank of a lieutenant and appointed by the Society to solemnize marriages may perform this service.

It also contains a provision enabling the Court to declare a marriage null and void in the case of a minor (i.e. a person under the age of eighteen years) where the marriage has been performed without the consent required by the Act,—and where the marriage has not been consummated.

The Domestic Relations Act, 1927—Amendment Act, 1931.

(21 Geo. V., C. 27.)

The amendment enables a Court to order the husband to pay the costs of the wife in any actions for alimony, dissolution of marriage, nullity, judicial separation or restitution of conjugal rights brought by the wife.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

The Mental Diseases Act—Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 62.)

The amendments in this Act provide for the provincial appointment of a duly qualified medical practitioner as the Commissioner of Mental Institutions and Director of Mental Health with supervision of all psychopathic wards, so defined in any hospital. It further establishes regulations for admission, release or probation, and discharge of patients from such wards, hospitals, or institutions.

Provision is made for the admission of any person presumably in need of such care to a psychopathic ward,

- (a) Upon his voluntary signed application.
- (b) Upon warrant of the Attorney General where an order for committal has been made.
- (c) Upon the duly issued certificate of two legally qualified medical practitioners.
- (d) If the patient can be conveyed with resort to "any methods of deception, restraint or violence when a legally qualified medical practitioner" issues a certificate in prescribed form.

Discharge from such a ward is to rest with the Director, provided that the maximum period of detention shall not exceed three months except on authority of the Minister.

Sustenance and transportation may be provided in case of indigency.

Probation of patients may be permitted by the Director, or for a maximum of ten days, by the medical officer in charge. Upon the director's recommendation, any patient incapable of benefitting in the psychopathic ward, may, on certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner, approved by the director or superintendent and if so directed by a justice

of the peace, be conveyed to a hospital for mental diseases. Any person in lawful custody upon any criminal charge may be received into a psychopathic ward on order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Hospitals Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 60.)

This Act defines "as a place other than a hospital" any institutions approved by the Minister for the "reception of persons suffering from incurable disease or persons incapacitated by reason of advanced age," and enables the Lieutenant Governor in Council to prescribe regulations respecting the management, maintenance, operation and accommodation of these as well as of all approved hospitals whether or not in receipt of a per diem allowance under the Act.

The definition of a "resident" for the purposes of the Act is extended and defined as:—

- (a) Any person who has had his home within the area controlled by the local authority for at least three successive months of the six months immediately preceding the application for placing such person in a hospital; and
- (2) Any person not having had a home as last aforesaid, who has been a sojourner within the area controlled by the local authority for at least three successive months of the six months immediately preceding the date of the application for placing such person in a hospital: provided always that any such person had at the date of such application no permanent home elsewhere than in the province.

Admissions to "an approved hospital" not receiving a per diem payment under the Act or to a place other than a hospital shall be by contract approved by the Minister between these institutions and the local authority of which the person is a resident. Provision is also made (Section 5) that when any local authority has entered into a contract with any hospital for the care of "indigent" persons within its area, any hospital other than the contracting hospital is entitled to recover from the local authority the same amount as would have been paid by the local authority to the hospital with which it has entered into a contract if the indigent had been accommodated and cared for in that hospital. It is however obligatory that the hospital notify the local authority in writing of the accommodation and care of such indigent person as soon as is reasonably possible and any disputes arising out of the provisions of this section may be determined by the Minister.

Municipal Hospitals Act, 1929—Amendments, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 61.)

These amendments include the increasing of the number of resident ratepayers necessary to petition for a hospital district from 10% to 25%; provisions for any corporation being a ratepayer and having its head office elsewhere to nominate one resident agent or representative who will be deemed a ratepayer; for the making of agreements for medical services; the inclusion of areas in hospital districts by petition signed by 65% of resident ratepayers; and in respect of financing under the provisions of the Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 35.)

Contains the necessary legislation to confirm the agreement made by the Province with the Dominion Government for the purpose of securing for the Province of Alberta the benefits of the provision of the Unemployment Relief Act 1930 (Canada) and makes provision for meeting expenditures connected with measures under the Act.

GENERAL.

The Trade Schools Regulation Act, 1931. (31 Geo. V., C. 41.)

The act provides for the registration and inspection of schools in which any trade is taught. The Minister has to be satisfied as to the competence of instructors, sufficiency of equipment and reasonableness of rates charged for instruction. The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations as to hours of instruction and fees payable for instruction and further designating any calling or vocation as a trade within the meaning of the Act. The Minister is further given power to control misleading advertisements, and generally to make regulations re the conduct, operation and management of any trade school.

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ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS, ETC.

Old Age Pensions Act—Amendment Act, 1931 (21 Geo. V., C. 47.)

By a change in the wording of this Act the government is enabled to take advantage of any increase in the contribution of the Dominion government towards the cost of Old Age Pensions in the province.

Mothers' Pension Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V., C. 42.)

The administration of the Act formerly under the Workmen's Compensation Board is transferred to the Department of the Provincial Secretary under a new officer to be known as the Superintendent of Welfare, whose duties include the administration and carrying out of the provisions of the Act. Other changes, of importance are an increase of \$500.00 in the value of real property, used as a home, which a woman may possess and be eligible for assistance under the act and the extension of the residence requirements of beneficiaries from 18 months to 3 years in the province.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

Male Minimum Wage Act—Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 41.)

An amendment to this act excludes "The professions, the members of which are incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia" and in the application of regulations under the act.

Workmen's Compensation Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 71.)

Section 67 of the Workmen's Compensation Act is amended to provide that all salaries of Commissioners under the Act shall be payable from the "Accident Fund" instead of from the Consolidated Revenue Fund of the Province.

RECREATION.

Moving Pictures Act—Amendment. 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 44.)

An amendment substitutes for the title of the Moving Picture Act—namely an Act to regulate Theatres and Kinematographs (C. 178 R. S. of B. C.) the title "An Act respecting Moving Pictures—Film Exchanges". Several of the amendments are of a purely technical nature.

Section S. of the old act is repealed and the amended section sets forth quite definitely the powers of the Lieutenant Governor-in-Council to make regulations,

- (a) For regulating or prohibiting the use or exhibition of films and slides.
- (b) For prescribing the conditions and manner under which films and slides shall be exhibited for inspection by the Censor, and re storage and scales of fees to be paid for such inspection.

The Censorship clauses are clarified to vest directly in the Censor the power of permission or absolute prohibition of the exhibition of any film or slide in the province, and exercise of this power by an assistant only in his absence or inability to act.

Liability of the licensee of any theatre for any offence against the terms of this Act, by himself or any employee, is extended to include similar liability in respect to infringement of license conditions, granted under the Fire Marshal Act as well as under this Act. Part IV. by another enactment (C. 23) is added to the Fire Marshal Act, establishing regulations governing motion picture theatres, etc., and requiring special licenses therefore, to be issued by the fire marshal.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Unemployment Relief Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 65.)

This act validates the agreement made by the Province with the Dominion Government for the purpose of securing for the Province of B. C. the benefits of the provisions of the Unemployment Relief (Canada) Act of 1930 and empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make provision for the conclusion from time to time of further agreement for certain purposes with the Dominion and with any municipality of the Province.

GENERAL.

Deserted Wives Maintenance Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 16).

This act is amended by the inclusion of a provision by which the salary or wages of Civil Servants employed by the Provincial Government may be attached to answer orders for payment under the Act.

Sex Disqualification (Removal) Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 55).

This legislation provides that "a person shall not be disqualified by sex or marriage from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office or post, or from entering or assuming or carrying on any civil profession or vocation, or for admission to any incorporated company or society. The provisions of this Act are effective as from the 20th day of July, 1871, but nothing in the Act reverses or affects any action or proceeding in which judgment has been pronounced by any Court.

Education of Soldiers Dependent Children Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 19).

Section 10 of the Act of 1930 is amended to add to the commission charged with administration under the Act, a nominee of The B.C. Branch of the Amputations Association of the Great War of Canada.

Vital Statistics Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 67).

The effect of these amendments is to reduce the time within which a birth must be registered from 60 to 30 days thereafter.

Provision is made, however, for mailing the statement of birth to a district registrar where formerly registration was required, and the district registrar is given power to require any further information, or the attendance before him of the persons forwarding the statement.

The time within which a doctor or nurse is required to give notification of a birth is reduced from 30 days to 48 hours. Births not registered within a year may be registered on receipt of a statutory declaration on a prescribed form.

MANITOBA.

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS, ETC.

The Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 46).

This Act changes the Section of C. 183, C.A.M., 1924, the basis of exemption from taxes, and deletes the word "dependent," specifying who shall be considered a dependant. This necessitates the repeal of the following subsection dealing with "duration of benefits" and the substitution of a new section.

This Act also repeals Section 13 of the said Act, and C. 54 of the Statutes of Manitoba, 1925.

It further amends the Act by striking out the words requiring a municipality to pay back taxes or redeem from tax sale before the date of application.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Child Welfare Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 5).

Bereaved and Dependent Children—Mothers' Allowances—Part III S. 19, (2).

Subsection (2) of section 19 is repealed and the following substituted therefor:

19. (2) The provisions of this Part shall apply only to any child
- (a) Fourteen years of age or under; and to any such child over fourteen years of age who is not capable of self-support on account of mental or physical incapacity, and who was born in Canada: or
 - (b) whose father or mother at the time of the death of the father or his confinement in a hospital for mental diseases, or his total and permanent disability, was, or if living, is a British subject by birth or by naturalization; or
 - (c) whose mother, if the father at his death was not a British subject by naturalization, becomes subsequent to the father's death, a British subject by naturalization.

Certain technical amendments are also made in regard to the rules and conditions under which enrolment and monthly allowances may be made by the Child Welfare Board. The secretary of the Board is now given the power of enrolment.

Neglected Children—Part IV, S. 31.

To this section covering the orders which may be made by the judge in the hearing of a case a Section, 31A, is added giving additional powers to the judge in making an order on the municipality to pay a certain sum for the maintenance of a child apprehended, also requiring the parents to contribute, and in regard to recovery from the parents by the municipality of amounts paid for a child's maintenance. The section also contains certain clauses in regard to the establishing of the child's residence and the liability of the municipality for hospital accounts, etc.

Children whose Parents have not been legally married to each other.

Part V.—Section 48 of the said Act is amended by changing the time for laying information from 12 months to 24 months after the birth

of the child. Purely technical amendments are made in several other sections of this part, and to Section 63 the following section is added:

63 A. Where a person against whom an order of filiation has been made has not entered into a bond conditioned to fulfil such order or has not made a cash payment and whether or not he has been committed to gaol, neglects or refuses to make the payment or payments or any sum or sums of money ordered to be made by any such filiation order, any judge or two justices of the peace, if he or they think fit, on the application of the director or the mother of the child or any person on her behalf, may order such person so in default to be committed to the common gaol for a period not exceeding six months and such person shall then be imprisoned in accordance with such orders."

Child Welfare Organizations—Part IX.

Section 123, which comes under this part is amended to change the method of selecting the members of the Child Welfare Committee.

Other purely technical amendments are made in Part XI and XII and Section 184 dealing with payment for maintenance in a shelter is repealed.

EDUCATION.

The School Attendance Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 44).

This amendment imposes on the principal of every public school district except in a city, the duty of reporting at the end of the month to the Department of Education the name, age and address of every child reported to the school attendance officer during the month.

The Public Schools Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 41).

The important amendments in this Act deal with the borrowing of money by municipalities and with the investment of school funds in certain districts.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

The Marriage Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 32).

This Act amends certain sections of the Marriage Act, C. 122, R. S. M. 1913.

One of the important amendments is that providing for a register of persons authorized to perform the marriage ceremony.

Another empowers a county court judge to perform the marriage ceremony.

Other amendments cover points in regard to the issuance of certificates, time of performance of ceremony, etc.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

The Minimum Wage Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 35).

The most important amendment in this Act is that which includes among "workers" male employees under eighteen.

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PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 40).

1. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 10 of "The Public Health Act," being chapter 159 of the Revised statutes of Manitoba, 1913, as amended by chapter 40 of the statutes of Manitoba, 1929, relating to the levy made by the province on the municipalities for the cost of administering the Act, are repealed, but this repeal in no wise affects any levy heretofore made in pursuance of the subsections.

The Hospital Aid Act—Amendment. (21 Geo. V.C. 23).

This Act repeals certain sections of The Hospital Aid Act, C. A. M., 1924, C. 28 as enacted by section 1, C. 21 of S. M. 1930, and substitutes a new section. This new section covers residence qualifications, and another section is amended by an additional section requiring any person unable to pay a sum sufficient for his maintenance, to make a statutory declaration in regard to his property, before being admitted to a hospital.

GENERAL.

The Vital Statistics Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 55).

This Act amends certain sections of C. 203, C. A. M., 1924, The Vital Statistics Act. The amendment in the Act which chiefly affects social welfare, is that relating to adoption. Subsections (1) (3) and (5) of Section 25A of the said Act are repealed and clauses substituted providing for the establishment of an adoption register, for the recording of absolute decrees, and requiring a certificate of birth before the adoptions are recorded.

The Court of the King's Bench Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 6).

One Section of this Act makes provision for the appointment of an official guardian for the Province.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS ETC.

Old Age Pensions Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 15).

This Act merely changes the wording in Section 3 of Act 20, Geo. V.C. 9.

EDUCATION.

The Schools Act—Amendment, 1931. 21 Geo. V.C. 30).

The amendments in this Act make the Chief Superintendent of Education automatically President of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick and make the President of the University of New Brunswick a member of the Board of Education.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY LIFE.

Marriage Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 35).

The amendments cover technicalities in connection with the issuance of marriage licenses.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Public Health Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 31).

The one amendment in this Act is an addition to regulations covering the inspection of plants for bottling non-intoxicating beverages.

Act Respecting Local Sanitariums—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 32).

This amendment authorizes the construction and equipment of sanatoria for the care of persons suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs and provides for the guaranteeing of bonds issued for the building of these sanatoria. It further authorizes one municipality to make a grant towards the capital cost of maintenance of a sanatorium in another municipality.

The Act also exempts such sanatoria from municipal or school taxation.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

Unemployment Relief Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 8).

This new statute provides for the implementing of the Employment Relief Act, 1930, of the Parliament of Canada.

GENERAL.

Amendment to Farm Settlement Board Act. (21 Geo. V., 1931, C. 29).

This amendment provides for the giving of security by the shelter where the initial payment on the property is less than twenty-five per cent of the purchase price. Authorization is also given to the Lieutenant Governor in Council to raise money to carry out the provisions of this chapter by the issue of debentures.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, ETC.

The Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 2).

In general this Act provides for the payment of old age pensions in Nova Scotia, in accordance with the provisions of any Federal Act and the regulations made thereunder.

The Act provides for the appointment of a Board of Review, the members of which shall have uncontrolled discretion in determining whether or not an applicant is entitled to a pension under this Act.

The Act shall not come into force until it is proclaimed.

CHILD WELFARE.

An Act to Incorporate the Nova Scotia Society for the Care of Crippled Children, and the Prevention of Crippling, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 141).

Under the Act the administration and control of the society is vested in a board of management of twenty-one members, to be elected at the annual meeting of the society, and to hold office for one year. The powers of the society are set forth in detail in the Act.

DELINQUENCY.

An Act to Incorporate the Maritime Home for Girls—Amendment.

(21 Geo. V.C. 140).

Certain amendments in this Act were made necessary by reason of the union between the Presbyterian Church of Canada and the Methodist Church of Canada. These amendments deal chiefly with the personnel of the Board, the elections thereto and their powers. The Act is not to be effective until it has been accepted by the Board.

The Board now consists of 32 members—16 representing the United Church, 8 the Anglican Church and 8 the Baptist Church in the Maritime provinces.

An Act to Incorporate the Big Brothers of Cape Breton, 1931.

(21 Geo. V.C. 138).

The Act outlines the objects of the Big Brothers', which are in brief, to promote the welfare of juveniles, to prevent juvenile delinquency and to promote, organize and carry on recreational, social and educational clubs.

The powers of the organization are also set forth in detail, and in addition to the usual powers to raise and expend monies for their purpose, includes authorization to operate school book and clothing exchanges for school children.

The parent branch is authorized to establish local branches throughout Cape Breton.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

The Workmen's Compensation Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 41).

This amendment adds a clause to section 17, C. 129, R. S. N. S., 1923, in regard to extension of time for payment of compensation in the case of an accident, causing a fracture to the spine.

The Minimum Wage for Women Act—Amendment, 1931.

(21 Geo. V.C. 57).

Under this amendment employers are required to furnish to the Minimum Wage Board from time to time a statement containing the names, addresses, earnings and average hours per week of each employee.

It further provides that any employee employed at less than the minimum wage to which she is entitled may sue and obtain redress.

The Nova Scotia Factories Act—Amended, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 45).

In addition to purely technical amendments this Act requires every factory employer to keep a register of children, young girls and women employed in the factory. This register is for the use of the inspector.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

"Of the Solemnization of Marriage" Act—Amendment, 1931.

(21 Geo. V.C. 42).

This Act requires that a license shall not be delivered until five days after the filing of the affidavit of application except under urgent circumstances. Another amendment is to the effect that particulars respecting those intending marriage must be given to the person performing the marriage ceremony three days before the solemnization takes place, except under urgent circumstances.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

An Act to incorporate the Nova Scotia Society for Mental Hygiene.

(21 Geo. V.C. 142).

The Act outlines the powers of the Society and sets forth its purposes, which, in brief, are to study, investigate and disseminate information concerning the cause and prevention of mental disease and mental defectiveness and to promote mental health.

One important function of the Society is to provide for voluntary friendly supervision of mentally defective persons, while another is to promote the development of hospitals, institutes, clinics, training schools, auxiliary classes, etc.

The Society is to be administered by an executive of 5 to 21 members, elected annually.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The Unemployment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 4).

This Act was passed for the implementing of the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, Parliament of Canada. It provides for the payment of certain sums in accordance with the agreement entered into with the Federal Government and sets forth the provisions under which the municipalities may benefit.

GENERAL.

An Act to Incorporate the Trustees of Halifax Community Chest, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 139).

The Act names three residents of Halifax as trustees of the Halifax Community Chest, a voluntary association formed to raise money for the public welfare organizations of Halifax. The powers of the trustees are outlined in detail, and in general enumerate the duties of a financial federation.

The Life Insurance Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 58).

This amendment substitutes a new scale for the payment of insurance on the life of a child to the age of ten years.

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ONTARIO.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Children's Protection Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 59).

Two of the amendments in this Act define in new form the terms "Minister" and "municipality," the one consequent upon transfer of administration to the Minister of Public Welfare, and the other to enlarge the scope of the definition of municipal corporations. A third provides for regulations respecting the mode of incorporation of Children's Aid Societies and the establishment of a standard form of constitutions and by-laws, with power to approve variations therefrom, as circumstances may warrant.

The Children's Maintenance Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 34).

This is an entirely new statute establishing parental liability to provide for the maintenance and education of children under sixteen years, having regard to the parents circumstances and the child's ability to maintain himself. The matter of such liability had always been one of doubt, but as a result of a decision of the Ontario Courts declaring against liability, the need for statutory provisions became imperative.

Nothing in the act is to be interpreted to require special remedial treatment for any child contrary to parental wishes.

The penalty for failure to provide is fixed at imprisonment for a maximum period of 3 months, without option of a fine.

The Ontario Training Schools Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 60).

This legislation replaces the Boys' Welfare Home and School Act, 1927, and amendments 1928. It incorporates the principles of this legislation but provides for the establishment of special training schools for girls as well as boys. Such schools are described as places where they receive "mental, moral and vocational education and training." By the definitions of the Act the services of the schools will be restricted to boys and girls "normal in mind and body and capable of receiving an education and training that will enable them to earn a living. Any person admitted to such a school will become a ward of the school until he or she becomes of age, unless the Minister provides for the cessation of such guardianship upon discharge from the school, in which case these powers and duties revert to the guardian on admission.

The administration of the schools is to be under the direction of an advisory board of fifteen known as the Ontario Training Schools Board, appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council for a period of three years.

The Board shall periodically visit and inspect the schools and report to the Minister thereon.

The Minister is empowered to make regulations as to the age and conditions of admission, and residence in the training schools and generally for the administration of them. Where under any Act, a boy or girl may be committed to a place of detention or imprisonment the Court, with the Minister's approval, may instead of making an order of committal order admission to a training school.

The municipality of residence is liable at the rate of 75 cents per diem for the maintenance of any pupil in a training school. Notice of admission must be given by the Superintendent to the municipality and objection must be filed within 15 days. The municipality has the right to recover from any person liable in law for the boy's or girl's support.

Revenues and expenditures are to go through the Consolidated Revenue of the province.

All properties are to be vested in the Crown, represented by the Minister of Public Welfare.

By this Act the Boys' Welfare Home and School Act, R.S.O. 282, 1927, and the Boys' Welfare Home and School Act, amendments 1928, are repealed.

The Industrial Schools Act, 1931—Amendment. (21 Geo. V., C. 73).

By this amendment the erection or structural alteration of any industrial school is rendered subject to prior approval in writing by the Minister to whom the administration of the Act is assigned. All rules, regulations, policies and methods of instruction employed therein are likewise rendered subject to approval.

Provision is also made for the interchangeable application of this Act with the Ontario Training Schools Act, 1931, and in certain instances with the Children's Protection Act.

Several of the powers previously vested in the Inspector are now transferred to the Industrial Schools Advisory Board appointed under the Act. This is to be a provincial board of three members appointed by the Lieut. Governor in Council. This Board is given very wide powers, which place the designation of the School, course of training, parole, placement, etc., of each child within its determination, after study of the child's complete record.

Children committed to an industrial school, may with the Ministers' approval be sent to a training school.

The clause permitting a child placed in a foster home to be transferred to an industrial school on the inspector's order is repealed, and this power is now vested in the Minister, who may order the transfer of a child from one industrial school to another, or to a foster home, or the discharges of such child, on such conditions as he sees fit. He may further order that a child placed in a foster home under the Children's Protection Act, or in a training school, may be sent to an industrial school. Any foster home to which a child is transferred must be approved by the local Children's Aid Society.

All persons committed to an industrial school will remain under the guardianship of the Industrial School Board until 21 years of age, unless the Advisory Board otherwise determines the guardianship. Supervision is to be maintained by the school over every child upon leaving.

Another section of the Act materially changes the former residence clauses. Residence liability is now assigned to the municipality in which the child resided for three months, within the five months next prior to his admission.

EDUCATION.

The School Law Amendment Act, 1931—Playgrounds. (21 Geo. V., C. 71).

By this Act certain sections of the following Acts are repealed and amended:

- The Public Schools Act.
- The High Schools Act.
- The Continuation Schools Act.
- The Boards of Education Act.
- The Vocational Education Act.

Of particular interest is the amendment to Section 85, governing the permissive attendance of non-resident pupils at a school certified by the inspector as more accessible than the school in the area of his residence, so that such non-resident pupils may gain admission to school in urban municipalities, the section having heretofore been restricted to admissions to rural schools.

A most important amendment both in the High and Public Schools Act adds certain clauses to Section 23 authorizing the School Board to equip playgrounds and to operate them as parks or playgrounds or rinks during the school term and in vacation; and to provide supervision. Similarly they are authorized to organize and operate gymnasium classes for pupils "or others."

Part III added to the Vocational Education Act provides for the establishment of joint vocational school districts.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

The Department of Labour Act. (21 Geo. V., C. 15).

By this Act the Department of Labour Act, R. S. O. 1927, Ch. 62 is amended by the addition of a section making regulations for the protection and safety of persons engaged:

- (a) on work in the construction of which men are employed in compressed air;
- (b) in the construction of tunnels and open caisson work.

The Blind Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 38).

This is a new statute to facilitate the employment of blind workmen by providing for reimbursement to the Workmen's Compensation Fund or to employers by the Department of the Provincial Treasurer of full compensation in excess of \$50.00 payable for injuries to blind workmen in case of industries coming under schedules 1 and 2 of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In making the awards to blind workmen, and in levying assessments on employers on their wages, the Workmen's Compensation Board is to have regard to prior awards, fair wages, etc.

The Act gives the Canadian National Institute for the Blind at Toronto jurisdiction as to the nature of work a blind man shall do and an employer shall be deemed to waive all right to benefit under this Act if he disregards the power given the Institute in this matter.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 37).

Under the "silicosis" provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, section 113, full provision is made for miner's phthisis. This amendment makes it unnecessary to retain it in the classification schedule as a separate disease.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

The Matrimonial Causes Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 25).

By this Act in any action for divorce, the Court may secure to the wife unless she has been guilty of adultery, payment of alimony, as may be deemed reasonable. The order for the payment of alimony, may be discharged or modified if the husband's circumstances change in any way and payment shall cease on the re-marriage of the wife.

The Act also confers upon the Court power to order settlement of the wife's property; to make orders as to application of settled property and to give judgment as to custody of children.

The object of the legislation is to settle doubts which had arisen as to the power of the Courts to make alimony awards, etc., in divorce actions.

The Married Women's Property Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 33).

This amendment makes it quite clear that the husband cannot be held responsible for his wife's torts committed either before or after marriage.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health Act, 1931—Amendment. (21 Geo. V., C. 58).

Provision is made by this legislation to confer upon a district officer of health in unorganized territory the same powers rights and duties as are enjoyed by local authorities in organized municipalities. Provision is also made for the establishment of clinical laboratory centres at such places as the Minister may deem satisfactory, thus enabling residents of rural communities to enjoy the same benefits as those residing in large urban centres.

Certain important amendments are also made in the Sections covering dental and medical inspection in schools; and provide for the provisions of such services for "all schools in respect to which the Department of Education regulations apply." Formerly the Section covered only public and separate schools. A new clause prohibits the removal of milk containers from any place under quarantine for communicable disease and after lifting of quarantine only on such terms as the medical officer directs.

The section governing discharges into provincial waters is extended to include industrial and other wastes.

The Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 76).

This is a new statute repealing the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, Ch. 357, R.S.O., 1927.

The Act is to be administered by the Ontario Department of Health. It provides for the establishment of a sanatorium by any municipal

corporation, the control of which shall be vested in a board composed of not less than five trustees whose term of office shall not exceed five years of not less than five trustees whose term of office shall not exceed five years.

The residence clauses of patients are set forth in detail. The municipality is liable for indigent patients at a rate not exceeding \$1.50 per day and the amount of provincial aid for indigent patients is fixed at 75 cents a day, while the rate paid for patients from unorganized territory is fixed at \$2.25 per day.

The Public Hospitals Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 78).

This Act repeals the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, Ch. 359, R.S.O., 1927, 1928 and Section 18 of Ch. 21 of the Statutes 1929.

Two new Acts,—the Hospitals Act to be administered by the Department of Health and the Charitable Institutions Act to be administered as assigned by the Lieut. Governor in Council deal separately with the subject matter formerly included under the one statute and administration. The Private Hospitals Act (C. 77) completes the statutory provision for this group of services. It too is administered by the Department of Health.

The Public Hospitals Act amends and consolidates the existing legislation on this subject, and defines a "hospital" as "a place for the treatment of persons suffering from sickness, disease or injury or for the treatment of incurable persons." Institutions receiving provincial aid in 1930 are to be deemed hospitals approved under the Act. Thereafter no new hospitals may be created, or any premises so used until approved by the Lieut. Governor in Council, nor any such place existing operate without such approval. Approval may be suspended or revoked. Wide powers of regulation are conferred upon the Lieut. Governor in Council, and inspection provided for.

No hospital in receipt of provincial aid may refuse a sick person, nor any hospital for incurables, an incurable patient if a resident of Ontario except as provided in the Act. The admission of indigents is to be obligatory upon any hospital operating under agreement with a municipality.

Municipal liability for indigents is fixed at \$1.75 per diem, unless a special agreement is entered into between hospital and municipality.

Residence is not to be presumed in case of a person having gone to a municipality seeking medical aid, or health, or for tuition in an educational institution, or during care in any institution.

Residence is acquired by residence within a municipality for three months within the five months next prior to an admission to a hospital.

The schedules of provincial aid are fixed:

- (a) Initial indigent aid at the rate of 60 cents per diem for any patient other than a baby, up to 120 days of treatment.
- (b) Initial aid, at the rate of 30 cents a day for the baby of an indigent person, born in a hospital, up to 14 days after birth.
- (c) Secondary indigent aid at the rate of 10 cents per day for every day in excess of 120 days of treatment.

- (d) Indigent aid for persons from unorganized territory, \$2.00 per day while actually under treatment in hospital.
- (e) Aid for every incurable person while under care, at the rate of 60 cents per diem.

No aid is paid in respect to any patient if the charges received from all sources other than provincial aid exceed \$1.75 per diem.

Unless by special permission of the Lieut. Governor in Council, the provincial aid which may be granted to a hospital elsewhere than in a territorial district shall not exceed the total or municipal aid.

PUBLIC WELFARE.

The Department of Public Welfare Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 5).

This is an entirely new statute consequent upon the appointment of a Minister of Public Welfare to provide legislation to enable him and his Department to function. The powers of the Department are set forth as follows:—

The Department may,—

- (a) institute enquiry into and collect information and statistics relating to all matters of public welfare;
- (b) disseminate information in such manner and form as may be found best adapted to promote public welfare;
- (c) secure the observance and execution of the provisions of all Acts and regulations dealing with matters of public welfare;
- (d) investigate, inspect and report upon all activities, agencies, organizations, associations or institutions having for their object the social welfare or care of men, women and children in Ontario and which are not under the control of any other department of the public service of Ontario;
- (e) recommend to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council regulations respecting welfare institutions, organizations, or agencies and governing the soliciting of alms, food, clothing, moneys and contributions of any kind for charitable or benevolent purposes in Ontario.

RECREATION.

The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 61).

This amendment gives the Lieutenant-Governor in Council authority to require every film exchange to have available for distribution and every motion-picture theatre to exhibit a percentage of films of British manufacture and origin.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The Unemployment Relief Act. (21 Geo. V., C. 4).

This statute validates the agreement made between the Dominion and the province in October 1930, in regard to certain measures adopted for the relief of unemployment conditions and confirms the agreements entered into between the Government and municipalities in regard to

the payment of one-third of the expenditure of the municipalities for excess direct relief, etc. It also enables municipalities to issue debentures to defray the cost of any work undertaken in pursuance of such agreements, and provides that an agreement entered into under this section may include local improvements. Provision is also made for the setting aside of certain sums for the payment of direct relief.

GENERAL.

The Private Hospitals Act. (21 Geo. V., C. 77).

A private hospital is defined as a house in which four or more patients are admitted for care other than a hospital under the Public Hospitals Act, a sanatorium, a hospital or similar establishment, wholly or mainly supported by provincial aid, an institution under the private sanitarium act, or an institution for the reclamation and cure of habitual drunkards.

The Lieut. Governor in Council is authorized to issue regulations governing all such private hospitals, which may operate only under authority of license. Every application for license must be accompanied by specific information set forth in the Act.

Private hospitals may be licensed as,—

- (a) a licensed maternity hospital,
- (b) a licensed medical and surgical hospital,
- (c) a hospital licensed both as to (a) and (b).

The license is renewable annually and may limit the maximum number of patients to be accommodated, and the particular class or classes to be admitted.

The decision of the Minister as to the revocation of any license of any private hospital shall be final and conclusive and not open to question in any court or proceeding.

A complete detailed register of patients must be maintained at all times, and no alterations may be made in any such hospital except by permission of the provincial inspector.

The Charitable Institutions Act. (21 Geo. V., C. 79).

This is an entirely new statute and made necessary because the new Public Hospitals and Private Hospitals Act involved the repeal of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act.

The new Act continues all the provisions of the old Act relating to charitable institutions these provisions being largely concerned with the payment of provincial grants to refuges, orphanages, and infants homes and the conditions affecting such payment. Provisions are also incorporated for the exercise of much more detailed control over the administration of all institutions.

All institutions aided under the 1930 Act are deemed to be approved under this Act but no new institution may be so operated without approval by the Lieut. Governor in Council.

The Public Institutions Inspection Act. (21 Geo. V., C. 80).

This legislation is confined to matters in connection with the inspection of prisons, gaols, reformatory institutions, mental hospitals and sanatoria. The legislation re-enacts and defines more specifically the provisions of the Prisons and Public Charities Inspection Act (R. S. O. 1927, Ch. 361) now repealed.

The Houses of Refuge Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 74).

The amendments contained in this Bill are necessary by reason of the transfer of administration over Houses of Refuge from the Department of the Provincial Secretary to the Department of Public Welfare.

The Anatomy Act Amendment. (21 Geo. V., C. 39.)

This amendment fixes the amount of the liability of the county for the expense of burial of a person who dies in a house of refuge.

The Statute Law Amendment Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 23).

By this act certain amendments are made in the following Acts:—

The Marriage Act (technical).

The Juvenile Courts Act.

(This amendment makes the term of office of a Juvenile Court Judge contingent only on good behaviour.)

The Children of Unmarried Parents Act.

(In this Act, in certain sections the amendment substitutes the words "a judge" for "the judge.")

The Industrial Farms Act (technical).

The Psychiatric Hospitals Act.

(This amendment adds the following section to Ch. 354, R.S.O. 1927.

20. The Minister may direct the establishment and maintenance of postgraduate courses and clinical and laboratory research at a psychiatric hospital to be carried on in accordance with any regulations which may be made respecting the same.

The Hospitals for the Insane Act (technical).

The Adoption Act.

(This amendment makes it necessary to have the consent of the Minister of Public Welfare instead of the Attorney General where the applicant for an order for adoption is under the age of twenty-five years, or is less than twenty-one years older than the child in respect of whom the application is made.)

The Mothers' Allowance Act.

(The amendment here authorizes the investigators in unorganized districts to take declarations and affidavits.

The Vital Statistics Act, Amendment. (21 Geo. V., C. 21.)

(This amendment provides for the furnishing of information required by the Registrar General from the Registrars of the Toronto and local Supreme Courts and fixes the fees to be paid for such information.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

ALLOWANCES, DEPENDENCY, PENSIONS, ETC.

An Act to provide for the administration of an Old Age Pension scheme.

This is a new statute in the nature of supplementary legislation enabling Prince Edward Island to co-operate with the scheme of Old Age Pensions under the Federal Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

An Act to amend the Public Health Act, 1927.

The amendments are chiefly in reference to local boards of health and the powers thereof.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

An Act for the Relief of Unemployment.

This is a new statute in the nature of enabling legislation in reference to Federal monies received for unemployment purposes in this Province.

GENERAL.

The Ticket of Leave Act.

This is a new statute under which prisoners in certain cases may be released from gaol.

QUEBEC.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Quebec Insurance Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 94).

One of the amendments in this Act increases substantially the amount which an insurance company may pay on the death of a child up to the age of ten years.

EDUCATION.

The Child Protection Tuberculosis Act—Amendment, 1931.

(21 Geo. V., C. 80).

This Act provides for the admission to schools of children placed in municipalities by the Child Placement Family Service under The Child Protection Tuberculosis Act, 1930, (20 Geo. V.C. 83, Section 4). The local school board is to receive compensation for such pupils from the Provincial Board of Health.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 100).

This is an entirely new statute which is to come into effect after September 1st, 1931. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928 (18 Geo. V., C. 79), and the Workmen's Compensation Act (18 Geo. V., C. 80) shall remain in force with respect to accidents happening before September 1st, 1931, as if the present Act had not been enacted.

The Act is to be administered by the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission, the Commissioners appointed under the Workmen's Compensation Act (18 Geo. V., C. 80) remaining in office. They shall administer concurrently the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1928, and the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931.

The Act gives schedules of the industries in which employers are liable to contribute to the accident fund, sets forth regulations for the fixing of the Compensation and states who shall benefit on the death of a workman killed by accident.

The schedules of benefits provide:

- (a) Maximum burial expenses of \$125.00.
- (b) Where the sole dependant is a widow or invalid husband, a monthly grant of \$40.00.
- (c) Where there are in addition, one or more children, an additional payment of \$10.00 monthly for each child under 16, to be increased to \$15.00 in case of the death of the surviving parent.
- (d) Where the dependants are children a monthly grant of \$15.00 to each child under 16 years.
- (e) Where the dependants are persons other than these, compensation is to be determined by the Commission.

Total disability is to be compensated at the rate of 66 2-3% of average weekly earnings during the preceding twelve months.

One clause states that where a workman leaves no widow and where a sister, aunt, or other suitable person has been acting as foster-mother, taking care of the children of such workman, she shall be entitled to receive compensation for herself and children.

Another clause states that a woman who was divorced, separated from, or not being maintained by the workman, shall not receive compensation.

The Silicosis Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 47).

This is a new statute making provision for the protection of persons employed in granite works. It stipulates that medical certificates of physical fitness must be provided by persons engaged in this work, requires employers to provide safety devices to protect the workmen, and makes provision for the appointment of medical examiners.

The Quebec Mining Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 46).

This amendment requires that every workman employed underground shall have a yearly medical examination and that if the medical officer upon examination finds he is free from tuberculosis of the lungs, he shall provide the workman with a certificate, the duration of which shall be for not more than twelve months.

The Act requires a similar certificate for workmen engaged in certain ore or rock-crushing operations at the surface of the mine.

This Act interoperates with the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1931.

LEGISLATION BEARING ON FAMILY RELATIONS.

The Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 101).

This Act makes several amendments to articles in the Civil Code respecting the Civil rights of women. Many of these are purely technical. Others cover such points, as when tutorship may be refused,

the effect of marriage on tutorship, the effect of separation in conferring upon the wife full civil capacity to act without the necessity of marital or judicial authorization, the effect of reunion, etc.

PUBLIC WELFARE.

The Quebec Public Charities Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 81).

This amendment provides for a suit for reimbursement by a municipality for sums expended for the hospitalization of indigents, and sets forth the procedure to be adopted.

The Quebec Public Charities Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V.C. 82).

This is an important amendment establishing the principle of permissive acceptance by the provincial Bureau of Charities of the hospitalization costs of an indigent, coming from unorganized territory.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The Unemployed Aid Act, 1930. (21 Geo. V. C. 2).

This is a new statute implementing the Unemployment Relief Act, 1930, of the Parliament of Canada. It permits the payment of certain sums under the agreement entered into with the Federal authorities and authorizes the issuance of bonds to raise funds for this purpose, and lays down regulations in regard to the expenditure of these funds.

The Certain Works Unemployed Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V., C. 3).

This is a statute validating certain orders-in-Council adapted before this Act came into force. It also enables municipalities to contract temporary loans pending payment of the contributory share of the Federal and Provincial Governments as relief for the unemployed.

SASKATCHEWAN.

CHILD WELFARE.

The Child Welfare Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 74).

Mothers' Allowances, Part VI

Section 101, dealing with Mothers' Allowances is amended to include the wife of a man who is permanently incapacitated by blindness, under those eligible to receive an allowance on behalf of a husband who is permanently disabled.

Also, as this section of the Act covering foster children formerly stood an allowance could be paid only to a guardian of children whose parents were both dead, but under the amended Act an allowance can be paid to a guardian of children whose mother is dead and the father incapacitated, or whose parents are both incapacitated.

Payment of allowances in these cases is contingent on the husband's or father's having been resident in Saskatchewan at the time of his death or incapacitation.

Children of Unmarried Parents—Part VII.

Under this part an amendment to Section 108, provides that if the putative father is sentenced to gaol for failing to furnish bonds as required under the act, a copy of the warrant of commitment must be submitted to the Commissioner of Child Protection.

Further amendments to Sections 110 and 111 under this part enjoin upon the Commissioner the duty of notifying the judge, in certain cases where the alleged father is in gaol for failing to furnish bonds as required by the Act, that circumstances have arisen which permit his release. As these sections read previously it was not stated how the judge was to receive this information.

Also the amended Act makes some technical changes in Forms H and K which are used in connection with filiation orders and the laying of information in regard to the birth of a child.

EDUCATION.

The School Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 52).

One amendment to this Act provides for the suspension or expulsion of pupils found guilty of irregular attendance of a nature not covered by the School Attendance Act.

The section of said Act covering medical and dental treatment of children of indigent parents is amended to cover treatment of such children "whether under school age, or attending school." The section in regard to compulsory education is amended to provide for keeping school open two hundred teaching days during the year instead of one hundred and eighty-five only.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE.

The Workmen's Compensation Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 80).

This amendment repeals the clause of the Workmen's Compensation Act, R. S. S., 1930, C. 252, defining "Workman" and substitutes the following:

‘Workman’ means—

- (a) “Every person who is engaged in any employment to which this Act applies whether by way of manual labour or otherwise and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing.
- (b) “Every person who is excluded from the provisions of Part I. of the Workmen’s Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, under subsections (1), (2) and (3), section 3 of that Act,” but does not include any person employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose remuneration exceeds \$3,000.00 a year.

The Minimum Wage Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 82).

This amendment provides that the Act, which applies only to cities, may be extended by order of the Board to any town in the province having a population of 1,500 or more.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Public Health Act—Amendment, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 69).

By one amendment to this Act the power of the Minister of Public Health to make rules, orders, and regulations is extended to include apartment blocks, bake shops and swimming pools as defined in the Act.

RECREATION.

The Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 70).

This is a consolidation of the former Act with various amendments to include among other things censorship of sound films, or talking pictures.

The Act further stipulates that children under the age of fourteen years shall not, if unaccompanied by a parent or responsible person, be permitted to attend any exhibition by cinematograph after eight o’clock in the evening.

Exhibitions of moving pictures are prohibited on Sunday.

GENERAL.

Municipalities Relief Act, 1931. (21 Geo. V. C. 48).

This is an entirely new statute enabling municipalities to grant relief in certain cases.

The Act sets forth ways and means by which municipalities shall raise money for this purpose, and stipulates the amount which may be expended on a family. Money is not given but relief is in the form of food, fuel, fodder, etc. An amount is allowed for repairs to farm implements.

Application for relief must be made to the Council of the municipality concerned.



PUBLICATIONS

Free to Members. Extra Copies on Request.

- *No. 1. The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child, 1922.
- *No. 2. British Columbia's Child Health Programme, 1923.
- *No. 3. Agricultural Training for the Dependent and Delinquent Child, 1923.
- *No. 4. Reducing Infant Mortality in City and Rural Areas, 1922.
- *No. 5. The Juvenile Employment System of Ontario, 1923.
- *No. 6. A Statistical Review of Canadian Schools, 1923.
- *No. 7. Housing and Care of the Dependent Child, including Standards of Placement, and a Model Dietary for Children's Home, 1924.
- *No. 8. A Comparative Study of the Child Labour Laws of Canada, 1924.
- *No. 9. The Child of Canada's Hinterlands, 1924.
- *No. 10. Grants in Aid to Children in Their Own Homes, 1924.
- *No. 11. Courts of Domestic Relations, 1924.
- *No. 12. The Social Significance of Child Labour in Agriculture and Industry, 1924.
- *No. 13. A Comparative Summary of the Canadian Adoption Laws, 1924.
- *No. 14. Some Angles of Discussion in the Juvenile Immigration Problem of Canada, 1924, together with the Immigrant Children's Protection Act of Ontario, 1924.
- *No. 15. Juvenile Immigration Report No. 2, 1925.
- *No. 16. Special Training for School-Age Children in Need of Special Care (5th Edition, 1930).
- *No. 17. The Juvenile Court in Canada, 1925.
- *No. 18. The Council's Objectives, 1925-30. (Published in French also).
- *No. 19. The Child in Industry: Progress 1920-25, and Recommendations 1925-30.
- *No. 20. Progress in Education and Recreation, Canada, 1925-30.
- *No. 21. A Guide to Your Reading on Child Welfare Problems, 1927 (A Short Classified Bibliography)
- *No. 22. Legal Status of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child in the Province of Quebec, 1926.
- *No. 23. Teaching International Relationship (to children), 1927.
- *No. 24. Motion Pictures Children Will Like, 1927, 1928, 1930.
- *No. 25. Canada and the World's Child Welfare Work, 1927.
- *No. 26. Progress 1920-25 and Recommendations 1925-30 in Child Welfare Legislation, 1926.
- *No. 27. Problems in Family Desertion: Prevention, Rehabilitation, Legislation, 1926.
- *No. 28. Child-Placing, 1926.
- *No. 29. Canada and the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- *No. 29a. Action Necessary by the Nine Provinces of Canada for Canada's Adherence to the International Child Labour Conventions (August 1, 1926).
- *No. 30. Study Outlines of Some Child Welfare Problems in the Canadian Field, 1927.
- *No. 31. The Story of the Curly Tails, 1927. (In English and in French).
- *No. 32. What is Malnutrition?
- *No. 33. The Home Training of the Blind Child, 1927.
- *No. 34. The Juvenile Court in Law and the Juvenile Court in Action, 1930.
- *No. 35. Infant Deaths in a Canadian City, 1928.
- *No. 36. Child Welfare Legislation in Canada, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929.
- *No. 37. The Recidivist Group and Custodial Care, 1928.
- *No. 38. Sex Education in the Child Welfare Programme, 1928. 2nd edition, 1931.
- *No. 39. "Several Years After." Report of Juvenile Immigration Survey, 1928.
- *No. 40. "In Answer to Your Query" (Directory of Child Welfare Agencies), 1928.
- *No. 41. Maintenance Costs of Children Granted Public Aid in Canada. (At Press).
- *No. 42. Recreation: A Suggested National Programme, 1928.
- *No. 43. Canadian Legislation re the Age of Consent and the Age of Marriage, 1928.
- *No. 44. Save the Baby from Rickets.
- *No. 45. Play and Play Material for the Pre-School Child, 1929.
- *No. 46. Legislation: Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
- No. 46a. Comparative Summary: Legislation of Canada and Her Provinces Affecting the Status and Protection of the Child of Unmarried Parents, 1929.
- No. 47. An Investment in Health—School Lunches for Rural Districts, 1929.
- No. 48. Youth in Revolt, 1930.
- No. 48a. Youth in Revolt, 1931.
- No. 49. Private Home Care for Children in Need, 1930.
- No. 50. The Council of Social Agencies in the Community. (Reprint, May 1930 Bulletin.)
- No. 51. The Protection of Child Life. A Story in Pictures, 1930.
- No. 52. The Relationship between Public and Private Agencies in the Family Field.
- No. 53. The Family Court, 1930.
- No. 54. Provisions for Maternal and Child Welfare.
- No. 55. The Non-Academic Child.
- No. 56. Protection Against Diphtheria.
- No. 57. You Wanted to Know Something About the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare.
- Charts—(Wall Size)—**
 - Nos. 1, 7, 10, 14. Infant Mortality Rates in Sixty Canadian cities (Statistics 1924, 1925, 1926, 1928).
 - Nos. 9, 12, 16. Is your District Safe for Babies? (Rural Infant Mortality Rates, 1925, 1926, 1928).
 - Nos. 2, 8, 11, 15. Why Our Babies Die. (Statistics, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928).
 - No. 4. Illiteracy Breeds Illiteracy, 1921 Census.
 - No. 6. Child Placing is Child Saving.
 - No. 5. The Vicious Treadmill (Illiteracy in Cities—1921 Census).
 - No. 13. A Blot on the Map of Canada. (English and French).
- Posters (at cost)—**
 - No. 1. "The Gay Adventurers."
 - No. 2. "The Protection of the Child."
 - No. 3. "Every Canadian's Heritage."
 - No. 4. "Baby's Stomach is Very Small."
 - No. 5. "Have You a Clean Bill of Health."
 - No. 6. "The Porridge Party."
 - No. 7. "The Sun Baby."
- Pre-Natal Letters—(In English and French).** A series of nine letters giving pre-natal help and advice. (Free).
- Post-Natal Letters—**A series of twelve letters giving post-natal help and advice. (Free).
- Child Welfare Problems in Habit Formation and Training—**(A series of six pamphlets). (Free).
- Patterns—**Layette Patterns and Patterns for Abdominal and Hose Supports. (At cost).
- Diet Folders—**Series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5—dealing with the child's diet from birth to school age. (At cost).
- Health Record Forms—**For the use of physicians, clinics, conferences, etc. (At cost).
- Record Forms—**(1) Child's History. (2) Family History. For the use of children's agencies, institutions, etc. (At cost). (3) Physical Record Forms for Institutions. (At cost).
- Annually—**Proceedings and Papers of the Annual Meeting and Conference.
- Official Organ—**"Child and Family Welfare," issued bi-monthly.

*Out of print.

Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare

Founded in Ottawa, in 1920, as the result of a National Conference of Child Welfare Workers, convened by the Child Welfare Division, Federal Department of Health.
COUNCIL HOUSE, 245 COOPER ST., OTTAWA, CANADA.

OBJECTS.

1. To promote in co-operation with the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and otherwise, the general aims of the Council :
 - (1) By an annual deliberative meeting, held preferably in September or May, of each year
 - (2) By the activities of subsections of membership on Child Hygiene, The Child in Industry, Recreation and Education, The Child in Need of Special Care, The Spiritual and Ethical Development of the Child.
 - (3) By affording a connecting link between the Child Welfare Division of the Federal Department of Health, and the Council's constituent bodies.
 - (4) By such further developments of the general program of Child Welfare as may be recommended from time to time by the executive or any sub-committee thereof.
2. To arrange for an annual conference on Child Welfare matters.
3. To co-ordinate the Child Welfare programs of its constituent bodies.

MEMBERSHIP.

The membership shall be of two groups, institutional and individual.

- (1) Institutional membership shall be open to any organization, institution or group having the progress of Canadian Child Welfare wholly or in part included in their program, articles of incorporation, or other statement of incorporation.
- (2) Individual membership shall be open to any individual interested in or engaged in Child Welfare work, upon payment of the fee, whether that individual is in work, under any government in Canada or not.
- (3) All classes of members shall have equal rights of vote and speech in all meetings of the Council.

FEEs.

1. National Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$5.00—Representatives: 3.
2. Provincial Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$3.00—Representatives: 2.
3. Municipal Organizations.....Annual Fee, \$2.00—Representatives: 1.
4. Individual Members.....Annual Fee, \$1.00—Representatives: 1.

In electing the Governing Council and the Executive, all members will be grouped according to their registration by the Treasurer.

Every member will receive a copy of the proceedings of the Annual Conference and such other publications as may be published from time to time.

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